





Legislature of Maine.  
IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

A message from the Governor in relation to his having ordered the printing of certain documents, was received from the House, and read.

On motion of Mr. HOLDEN, Ordered, That with such as the House may join, be a Committee to contract with some suitable person to do the State printing the current political year.

Messrs. Holden, Dumont and Brandy, were appointed this Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. EMERY from the Committee to which was referred the request of votes for Governor for the current political year, in the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, made the following

Report:

That the whole number of votes allowed by your Committee to have been duly returned from the several cities, towns, and plantations in the State, are Eighty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Nine—that the number necessary to constitute an election, is Forty-Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Two Hundred and Sixteen. That Edward Kent has Forty-Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six—and that John Fairfield having received Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of Maine for the current political year.

There was a statement in the return from the town of Eliot, that two votes were received for John Fairfield after the votes were declared. These votes were not counted by your Committee.

The return from Westport, was not attested by the Town Clerk on the inside, but was properly attested on the outside. These votes were counted.

In the return from the town of Lovell, there was returned thirty four votes for Fairfield, and nine votes for Edward Kent—and although these votes might have been intended for John Fairfield and Edward Kent, your Committee did not feel authorized to count them for these persons, but counted them among the votes for other persons.

In the return of votes given by the inhabitants of number nine third range, number nine fourth range, number one second range, number nine north of Weston, Monroe Gore east of Weston, and the Danforth half township, from the Clinton Gore, and from number six, in Washington County, it was stated that they had not given in their polls and estates to the Assessors of the several towns receiving their votes as the law requires, otherwise they were qualified to vote in elections. These votes were counted.—They were for John Fairfield, Fifty-Three, for Edward Kent, Thirty-Three, F. O. J. Smith one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL EMERY, Chairman.  
On motion of Mr. EMERY, Ordered, That with such as the House may join, be a Committee to wait on the Hon. Jous Fairfield, and inform him that he has been duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine, for the current political year.

Messrs. Emery, Norton, and Perkins were appointed this Committee on the part of the Senate. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS, a message was sent to the House informing that body of the existence of a vacancy in the Cumberland District; and that NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD and THOMAS PERLEY, are the constitutional candidates; and proposing a Convention of the two Houses for the purpose of supplying said vacancy.

A message was received from the House concurring in the above proposition for a Convention.

The Senate then retired to the Hall of the House of Representatives for that purpose.—[See House proceedings.]

The Senate having returned, on motion of Mr. OSGOOD, the Secretary was directed to inform NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD of his election as Senator from Cumberland District, and to request his immediate attendance at the Senate Board.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD was announced to be present, and took his seat at the Senate Board. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS a message was sent to the House proposing a convention at 11 o'clock to choose a Secretary of State. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into convention to choose a Secretary of State and Councilor for the ensuing year. (See proceedings of the House.)

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1839.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS, the Secretary of the Senate was requested to notify A. R. Nichols of his election as Secretary of State.

The President announced the standing Committees as follows:

On Bills in the Second Reading—Messrs. Osgood, Emery, Boutelle, Belcher, Dumont, Littlefield, Norton, Holden, Seward, Jaques, Shaw and Smart.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Hegan, Bowles, Barker, Perkins, W. M. Reed, J. Reed, Erskine, Gress, Humphreys, Comstock, Williams and Bradley.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, by leave, introduced a "Bill to protect sureties on poor debtors' bonds

from injustice in certain cases," which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOLDEN, from the Joint Committee in contract with some suitable person to do the State Printing the current political year, reported that the committee had contracted with Messrs. Wm. R. Smith and George Robinson to perform the same; which report was accepted. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Barker from the Committee on the Treasurer's Report on the Finances, made a Report, which was read and accepted, in substance this:—

The Committee report that they find the receipts and expenditures properly vouched and correctly cast, and the balance correctly stated. The Treasurer submitted to the Committee an account current (not included in his general account) showing the amount of personal expenses incurred by him in effecting a Loan for the State, amounting to \$195.39, and also an account of premiums received by him for checks and drafts on the Banks of Boston and New York, amounting to \$39.24, leaving a balance in his hands of 163.75.

In consideration of extra services rendered by the Treasurer, the Committee agreed unanimously to allow him to retain that balance.

The Committee express their appreciation of the manner in which the books, &c. of the Department have been kept and their entire satisfaction that the duties of the same have been ably and faithfully performed.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Judges of Probate, so that they may authorize Executors or Administrators to execute deeds in fulfillment of contracts made by testators or intestates, in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. GROSS, the Committee on Agriculture was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws giving a bounty on wheat and corn.

On motion of Mr. EMERY, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Court of Common Pleas, of substituting therefore some other tribunal, and adding one or more Judges to the Supreme bench.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, an order was passed directing the Secretary to notify Jeremiah Goodwin that he has been elected Treasurer of State.

Petition of Benj. Wilson and als. was presented by Mr. Shaw, and referred to the Committee on Military Pensions.

On motion of Mr. BARKER, the late Governor's Message on the N. E. Boundary, and accompanying documents, were called up and referred to the Committee on the N. E. Boundary.

The Bank Commissioners' Report, on motion of Mr. HOLDEN, was called up and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS a message was sent to the House proposing a Convention of the two branches, forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying the Counsellors elect, who have signified their acceptance of the office.

Numerous papers from the House were disposed of in concurrence.

A communication was received from Asaph R. Nichols, signifying his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. Adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

The order from the House instructing the Joint Committee to report a Resolue changing the time of holding the session of the Legislature, was so amended, on motion of Mr. LITTLEFIELD that the Committee inquire into the expediency of repealing a Resolue; and the order was passed, as amended, in concurrence.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

The Chair announced the Committee on Elections, as follows:—

Messrs. Moore of Waterville; Bradbury of New Gloucester; Cushman of Dexter; Kimball of Lebanon; Ford of Gray; Barker of Steuben; and Bryant of Montville.

On motion of Mr. WYMAN of Saco, Messrs. Wyman, Hensy of Saco, Rawson of Rumford, Ois of St. George, and Danvers of Portland, were appointed a Committee to contract with some suitable person to perform the duties of Printer to the House.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Committee appointed to contract with some person to perform the duties of Messenger, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them by the engagement of Mr. Wm. M. Sanders, at a compensation of \$5 per day.

An order was received from the Senate appointing a Joint Committee of one from each county to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election. The order was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Allen of York, Bixton of Cumberland, Holmes of Kennebec, Wyman of Somerset, Stanley of Oxford, Thomson of Penobscot, Sprout of Lincoln, Richards of Hancock, Windell of Washington, McCrillis of Waldo, Whitner of Franklin, and Packard of Piscataquis, joined on the part of the House.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate of the United States upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary of Maine, with accompanying maps.

In CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

On motion of Mr. HEGAN of Waldo, a committee of five were appointed to receive, sort

and count the votes for Senator to fill the vacancy existing in the Second Senatorial District. Messrs. Hegan and Erskine of the Senate and Messrs. Walker, Morton and Talbot of the House, were appointed said Committee.

Having attended to the duty assigned them, the committee reported that the whole number of votes cast is

Necessary to a choice, 200  
NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD has 101  
Thomas Perley " 76  
Sweet Littlefield " 1  
Blank " 1

and that Nathaniel S. Littlefield, having a majority of all the votes, is duly elected Senator to fill the vacancy existing in the Second Senatorial District.

The Convention then dissolved.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table a message from the Governor, which having been read, was laid upon the table and 3000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House. Adj.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1839.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention of the two Houses at 11 o'clock for the choice of a Secretary of State, and the House concurred.

CONVENTION.

A convention of the two Houses was formed at 11 o'clock for the choice of Counsellors and Secretary of State.

Messrs. Osgood and Jaques of the Senate, McIntire of York, Blakey of Portland, and Norris of Mountbath were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Counsellors.

They reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 201  
Necessary to a choice, 101  
Henry Hobbs has, 122  
John Webb, 122  
John Walker, 122  
Nathan C. Fletcher, 122  
Alpheus Lyon, 122  
Nathaniel Littlefield, 122  
Samuel Cony, 121

and are elected.

Daniel W. Lord has, 77  
Toppan Robie, 77  
Simon W. Gregg, 76  
Samuel Gray, 76  
Ashur Hinds, 76  
Wm. G. Crosby, 76  
Ebenzer Webster, 76  
John L. Blake, 1  
William Pope, 1  
Barthold W. Blakeley, 1  
Asaph R. Nichols, 1  
Samuel P. Benson, 1

Messrs. Smart and Bowles of the Senate, Ingalls of Denmark, Allen of Bangor, and McCrillis of B. last were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State.

They reported that the whole number of votes was

Necessary to a choice, 102  
Asaph R. Nichols had, 123  
Samuel P. Benson, 80  
Mr. Nichols was accordingly declared elected. The convention then separated.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees of the House.

On Leave of Absence—Messrs. Fuller of Bangor, Ross of Bangor, Nye of Freeport, Gilpatrick of Washington, Lodrop of Leeds, Cobb of Hallowell, Chase of Edgemoor.

On Finance—Messrs. Ois of Hallowell, Levesque of Thomaston, Cary of Hallowell, Bartlett of Berwick, Hobbs of Eastport, McCrillis of Bangor, Blake of Herndon.

On change of Names—Messrs. Neal of Litchfield, Hoyt of Ripley, Tamm of Mount Desert.

On County Estimates—Messrs. Richards of Ellsworth, Bracket of Acton, Boothby of Dunbar, Cusley of Chester, Sargent of Maine, Elder of Richmond, Lawrence of Jay.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ois of St. George, Small of Richmond, Kelsey of Livermore, Trapp of Gardiner, Virgin of Wayne, Grover of Carthage, Webster of Troy.

On Bills in the Third Reading—Messrs. Dane of Kennebunk, Allen of Bangor, Weeks of Clinton, Rawson of Rumford, Appleton of Portland, Allen of Alton, Hewett of Thomaston.

On the Pay Roll—Messrs. Leach of Wilton, Bixton of North Yarmouth, Frost of Bethel, Danvers of Portland, Adams of Union, Emerson of Castine, Henshaw of E. Port.

An order passed in concurrence, directing the Secretary of State to notify the Counsellors elected. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. ALLEN of Alton submitted the following: Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the sureties of such Poor Debtors as were arrested upon execution and subsequently gave notice to their creditors of the time and place when they would disclose, and took and subscribed the Poor Debtor's oath without going to prison, in conformity to the general construction of the 5th section of "an Act supplementary to an Act for the relief of Poor Debtors," and that said Committee report forthwith by bill or otherwise.

The order after some debate was passed. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1839.

Mr. HONSDON of Gorham, introduced, an order instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Resolue changing the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature and of the State election; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Message from the Senate proposing a Convention to qualify those Counsellors elect, who

have signified their acceptance. The House concurred.

On motion of Mr. GARCELON of Harpswell, Ordered, That the House hold but one session a day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. until otherwise ordered. Adj.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

On motion of Mr. APPLETON of Portland, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The order in relation to changing the time of holding the annual elections in this State, laid on the table yesterday, was taken up and passed.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a Convention forthwith, in the Representative Hall, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer of State;—to which the House assented.

In CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Messrs. Boutelle, and Barker of the Senate, and McIntire, Vose, and Grant, of the House, were appointed a Committee to receive sort and count the votes for Treasurer of State.

Having attended to that duty the Committee reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 198  
Necessary to a choice, 100  
JEREMIAH GOODWIN has 116  
J. B. Cushman " 81  
James White, 1  
Blank (not counted) 7

And therefore JEREMIAH GOODWIN was declared duly elected Treasurer of State for the current political year.

Convention then dissolved. Adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

On motion of Mr. FROST of Bethel, the Committee on the Judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law, that when a person is sued for a penalty in a case where a part of the same goes to the State, and a part to the prosecutor, and fails to sustain the action, that the person so prosecuted shall be liable for costs and that in prosecutions in the name of the State, any person who is not found guilty, shall be entitled to recover costs against the State. Adj.

The following Joint Committees of the Legislature were announced on Monday.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Littlefield, Boutelle and Emery of the Senate. Messrs. Paine of Sanford, Vose of Augusta, Cole of Paris, Allen of Bangor, French of Nobleboro', Appleton of Portland, and Ide of Frankfort, of the House.

On Literature and Literary Institutions.—Messrs. Osgood, Dumont and Holden of the Senate. Messrs. Rawson of Rumford, Hild of South Berwick, Wyman of Kennebunk, Garcelon of Harpswell, Elliot of Knox, Prescott of Readfield, and Norton of Farmington, of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Emery Barker and Perkins of the Senate. Messrs. Cary of Hallowell, Lyman of Portland, Lowmiller of Thomaston, Henshaw of Saco, Whitden of Calais, Ashby of Hallowell, and Walker of Lovell, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns.—Messrs. Smart Wm. M. Reed and Gross, of the Senate. Messrs. Smith of Norway, Fishbe of Kittery, Soud of Portland, Carlon of Whitefield, Rowell of Bangor, Meador of Industry, and Jordan of Mariaville, of the House.

On State Lands.—Messrs. Norton, Osgood and Emery, of the Senate. Messrs. Dolan, Levesque, of Baileyville, Mutton of Augusta, Richards of Ellsworth, Bennett of Paris, Soud, Hild of Portland, Packard of Blanchard and Washington of Madison, of the House.

On State Roads.—Messrs. Bradley, Stewart and Shaw of the Senate. Messrs. Harvey of Glenburn, Simich of Lincoln, Sackney of Vassalboro', Crocker of Foxcroft, Miller of Hills, Simich of Danville, and Boothby of Embury, of the House.

On the State Prison.—Messrs. Stewart, Comstock and Erskine of the Senate. Messrs. Henshaw of Thomaston, Fowler of Lubec, Soud of Westbrook, Dearborn of Putnam, Bryant of Alton, Henshaw of Bucksport, and Dearing of Waterbury, of the House.

On Railroads and Canals.—Messrs. Williams, Jaques and Bradley of the Senate.—Messrs. Talbot of East Machias, Pike of Brunswick, Woodman of Searsport, Garcelon of Lashon, Mason of Herndon, Neal of Litchfield, and Marden of Palermo, of the House.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Hegan, Bowles and Humphreys of the Senate. Messrs. Duxton of North Yarmouth, Estes of Durham, Lewis of Bowdoin, Coburn of Newry, Savage of Lexington, Dudley of Lyman, and Poss of Kingsbury, of the House.

On Interior Waters.—Messrs. Humphreys, Isaac Reed and Smart, of the Senate. Messrs. Sheldon of Gardiner, Fuse of Orono, Hodsdon of Gorham, Berry of Georgetown, Lowell of Brighton, Dunsmore of Anson, and Higgins of Eden, of the House.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Shaw, Dumont and Gross, of the Senate. Messrs. Andrews, of Turner, Sprout of Waldo, Walker of Gorham, Bradbury of Baring, Allen of Brooks, Cushman of Dexter, and Burbank of Limerick, of the House.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Belcher, Hegan and Erskine of the Senate. Messrs. Holmes of Wintrop, Stetson of Stetson, McIntire of York, Lovell of Lewiston, Lord of Linington,

Brigham of Minot and Jones of Fairfield of the House.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Perkins, Belcher and Comstock of the Senate. Messrs. Ingalls of Denmark, Webber of Shapleigh, Huston of Bristol, Miller of Lincolnville, McLane, of Alton, Stephens of Greene and Potter of Albany of the House.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Barker, Norton and Osgood of the Senate. Messrs. Miltam of Wells, Neal of Wiscasset, Stanley of Dixfield, Salter of Sullivan, Mosher, of China, Harkness of Camden and Merrill of Brewer of the House.

On Parishes.—Messrs. Bowles, Hegan and Isaac Reed of the Senate. Messrs. Hutchings of Norridgewock, Shaw of Windham, Smiley of Sidney, Harding of Standish, Smith of Vinal, Harvey, Farnsworth of Jonesborough, and Bradford of Friendship, of the House.

On Claims.—Messrs. Holden, Jaques and Perkins of the Senate. Messrs. Frost of Bethel, Grant of Bangor, Moulton of Scarborough, McGilly of Mt. Vernon, Farrer of Islesboro', Weeks of Jefferson, and Backford of Newbury, of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dumont, Barker and Norton of the Senate. Messrs. Bradbury of New Gloucester, Messervy of Appleton, Mutton of Augusta, Higgins of Cape Elizabeth, Wade of Douglas, Dugget of Chatham, and Soud of Saco, of the House.

On Interior Fisheries.—Messrs. Comstock, Wm. W. Reed and Bradley of the Senate.—Messrs. Grant of Prospect, Green of Topsham, Thompson of Edinburg, Whitwater of Cambridge, Perkins of Kennebunk Port, Barker of Machias, and Hardy of Deer Isle of the House.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Gross, Stewart and Smart of the Senate. Messrs. Buchanan of Falmouth, Chase of Buckfield, Waiter of Rome, Tyler of Newell, Durance of Portland, Ryerson of Sumner and Bradford of Stacks of the House.

On Division and Alteration of Counties.—Messrs. Wm. M. Reed, Shaw and Williams of the Senate. Messrs. Weeks of Clinton, Trakon of Canis, Kimball of Lebanon, Kimball of Hiram, Chesley of Chester, Dyer of Sebago and Ois of St. George of the House.

On the Library.—Messrs. Boutelle and Holden of the Senate. Messrs. Dane of Kennebunk, Butler of Strong and Nickerson of Swanville of the House.

From the Eastern Agent.

THE BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

We give below such extracts from this report as we think important. The Commissioners seem to have given us the result of a thorough and careful examination of our different banks. The following paragraphs exhibit their general condition:

"Since the commencement of the present year, the following Banks have surrendered their charters and closed their business, viz: the Danvers, the Penobscot, the Penobscot and the Waldo. The aggregate capital of those institutions was \$300,000. The Bank of Portland, and the Maine Bank have reduced their capital stock \$85,000 each; and \$250 additional capital has been paid into the Maine Bank.

The Banking Capital of the State stands therefore at the present time, at \$5,000,000, diminished among Fifty-one Banks, and is \$497,750 less than it was in January, 1838.

The whole amount of bills issued by these banks is \$1,647,333; from which, if the bills held by each other are deducted, amounting to \$91,021, the circulation will be found to be \$1,556,312, which is a decrease in the circulation since January last of \$27,797.

The aggregate to specie belonging to these Banks is \$200,497, which is \$60,435 more than was held by them at the commencement of the year, notwithstanding they have paid out within six months past \$139,223, in redemption of their bills.

The bills of the existing bank, which stand in January last at \$7,264,162, are now \$6,729,920 showing a reduction of \$534,242; so that the proportion of bills to the capital stock is now \$26,792 1/2 as than at the beginning of the year.

The proportion of the immediate resources to the immediate liabilities of the 51 Banks at the time of our examination was as follows:

Immediate Liabilities—viz  
Circulation \$1,647,333  
Deposites, 933,813  
Due to other banks, 195,816

Immediate resources—viz:  
Specie, 290,407  
Bills of other Banks, 158,235  
Due from other Banks 592,260

1,040,601

Show the remarkably healthy condition of having in actual cash resources, three dollars for every eight dollars of their immediate liabilities. If to the resources above mentioned we add the amount of debts due to them, viz: \$6,729,920, and their real estate valued at \$171,266; and to their liabilities, the amount of capital paid in, we find their aggregate resources to be \$7,943,087, and their aggregate liabilities \$7,785,963, showing a nominal surplus of 157,125.

While we notice with approbation the general soundness of the Banks in their immediate means, our table annexed to the report will show that several of them fall far beneath, not only the proportion above presented, but below the true condition of safety. A Bank should always be provided with immediate resources sufficient to prevent itself from being embarrassed in its affairs; it should be able at all times to meet any demand that in the ordinary course of business may be made upon it. They should therefore regulate their other floating liabilities by the actual cash means they have, independent of their loan. On reference to the table it

will be seen for instance safe rule, and its 505, its 265, being 19 1/2. Washington condition, means to Bank of Cate means. The banks have large, being stock. It is suffered promptly ing it. I supposed The Bank Of Towns respectively ever, a by Tan Con as "advent the banks. The su trusting in new brick. "From were from Eighteen Commission impleme needed for invest under ex investigation many have tal and by employ the Agents Frankfort which were the same St. Croix fir a instal Stillwater the 14th, 1838 over \$19,000. In counted all nearly all earn, who stock. The President. They Bank, and back is not. The Ag to operat stat-ent of \$16,312 1/2. 12th Octol was paid in \$14,019 in ed for at least 500. The Bank presses in the amount that they should not them except transferred note was su and still for a list of business ex can't be. We in a went 1-40 withdrawn each out at by them, and any or ex. The L. J. 1836, meconnot, eluded the 336. The stand \$53, and count. The Wa is mone that th, the design rtribution of one person f over an inst not the lette holds more by means of the Calais, have found a per discount the certifica ment until t as frequently the hopes of paper was n ics have r sations have 1837, and t have proved petition of an the regular p



will be seen that the Central Bank in Lowell, for instance, has carried its business beyond this safe rule; for while its circulation was \$45,612 and its deposits \$17,893, amounting to \$63,505, its whole immediate means were but \$3,265, being only one dollar of resources to every 19 1-2 of its immediate liabilities. The Washington County Bank was in nearly similar condition, having but one dollar of immediate means to about \$17 of its liabilities; and the Bank of Old Town had absolutely no immediate means.

The amount of paper past due, which the banks have on hand, is represented to be very large, being 37 7-10 per cent of their capital stock. In many cases this paper is good, and is suffered to remain unpaid from a want of promptness on the part of the institutions holding it. A considerable amount, however, is supposed to be worthless. In two banks, viz:—The Bangor Commercial, and the Bank of Old Town, the suspended paper exceeds their respective capitals. In the former case, however, a large proportion has been secured. The Commissioners defend the Suffolk system as "advantageous to the public, as well as to the banks which avail themselves of it."

The subjoined extracts will exhibit some interesting facts in relation to the getting up of new banks.

From the great number of Banks which were incorporated in 1836, being no less than Eighteen in the month of April of that year, the Commissioners were led to inquire whether this unprecedented increase of these institutions proceeded from a real surplus of capital seeking for investment, or was only the product of an undue excitement upon the public mind. The investigation has resulted in the conviction that many have been established without solid capital and by borrowers for their own benefit, rather than by lenders as a convenient medium of employing their funds. Of this description are the Agricultural Bank of Old Town, the Franklin, the Globe and the Lafayette. Some which were chartered the year before, were in the same situation, as the Stillwater Canal, the St. Croix and the Washington County. The first instalment of \$25,000 was paid into the Stillwater Canal Bank in Sept. 1835, and on the 14th, the first discount day, \$48,732 were loaned principally to stockholders; of which over \$19,000 was for the benefit of one concern. In October following \$24,000 was discounted for the same persons, amounting to nearly all the capital stock loaned to one concern, who were owners of three fifths of the stock. These operations were effected through the President, who received most of the money. They are still the largest debtors to the Bank, and their paper is all laying over. The Bank is now in better hands.

The Agricultural Bank at Brewer, went into operation Sept. 30, 1836, up to the first instalment of its capital \$25,000, the same day \$46,312 was discounted for stockholders. On the 12th October following, the remaining capital was paid in, and within fifty days from that time \$14,919 in addition to the above were discounted for stockholders, making all its capital but about \$600 retained to those who paid it in. The Bank was in fact helped into being by persons in Bangor, who subscribed for stock to the amount of \$12,000, under an agreement that they should pay for it by their notes, and should not be called upon for the payment of them except by the stock. The stock was transferred subsequently to another hand whose note was substituted for those originally given, and still remains unpaid. It is manifest that a large of these Banks had any means of doing business except such circulation as they could create to keep out.

Within a month after the Franklin Bank went into operation, the whole capital was withdrawn by the stockholders; some of whom took out at once the whole amount subscribed by them, and their notes have been repaid, to an amount exceeding one half of the capital stock.

The Lafayette Bank went into operation in July 1836, and a few days after its commencement, nine of the stockholders, which included the five Directors, had withdrawn \$81,336. The liabilities of the Directors now stand \$53,313; more than half of the capital and considerably exceeding the legal limitation.

The Washington County Bank has changed its management since our examination. At that time, the liabilities of the Directors exceeded four fifths of the capital. One of the directors, who has since left the board, was the largest stockholder, the largest customer and the largest debtor of the Bank he owned, under various names, more than three fifths of the stock. For this, large discounts were made at the opening of the institution. The law prohibits any persons from holding and owning more than twenty per cent of the capital stock; the design of the provision was, to effect a distribution of banking capital, and to prevent any one person from obtaining a controlling influence over an institution. The spirit of this rule, if not the letter, is violated when any individual holds more than the legal proportion of stock by means of his agents or friends.

In a single instance in each of three banks, the Calais, the St. Croix and the Franklin, we have found certificates of deposit given for paper discounted. By agreement of the parties, the certificate was not to be presented for payment until the paper discounted was paid; but as frequently happens in similar transactions, the hopes of the bank were disappointed; the paper was not paid at maturity, and the certificates have not all been taken up. These transactions have not been entered into since Feb. 1837, and the success which attended them have proved a salutary admonition against a repetition of any similar departure from law and the regular principles of Banking.

The Bank of Old Town, having arrived at its catastrophe during the past summer, is entitled to particular consideration. The capital of this institution, like some others we have mentioned, was founded principally if not wholly upon the notes of the stockholders. The President has until recently held in his own name and in that of his friends nearly half of the capital, for the payment or purchase of which his own paper and the paper of persons whose names he had substituted for his own had been discounted by the bank. Having no substantial capital, the bank has been continually embarrassed in its affairs, and has been obliged, in order to sustain herself, to incur a debt to the Suffolk Bank of over \$30,000. But a transaction was entered into in May last which hurried on its destiny. Achilles V. Hammond and Abner Cook Jr. of N. York, obtained the confidence of the President and Cashier who managed the affairs of the institution, and undertook to furnish it with means to redeem its bills and keep up its credit. For this purpose, they were furnished from time to time with the bills of the bank to exchange. These men procured from the Bank of Roxbury, in Massachusetts a large amount of its bills, by means of which and the notes of certain individuals, who it was said resided in New York, but who have since proved to be wholly irresponsible, made negotiations with the President of this Bank to a very large amount. They purchased of him \$25,000 of the stock of the Bank of Old Town which was under his control, for which they paid him \$20,834 in the notes before mentioned, and the balance in bills of the Roxbury Bank. The same day the President, without a meeting of the board of Directors or procuring their assent, transferred the same property to the Bank for the notes given for the same stock, and for the payment of which, even where his name did not appear, the Bank considered him liable, as there were however to have been given for stock which in fact belonged to him. Some of the paper thus taken up had responsible names upon it; the remainder had not; but the President, by a bold sweep and without authority, having disposed of nearly all his stock, removed his whole liability from the Bank by the substitution of paper which is worthless.

The President has been in the habit of transacting the business of the bank in violation of that salutary principle of law which requires "the assent of a majority of the Directors for the transaction of business." This institution does not furnish us with the only example where serious losses have taken place by a departure from this sound provision in every bank charter of the State.

The whole amount of the loan of this bank at the time we visited it was \$75,944, a very small part of which can be considered of any better than a doubtful character, while a large part of which is absolutely bad. The immediate cause of the failure of this bank was the sudden flight of Hammond with \$10,400 of its bills, which had been entrusted to him to exchange for current bills, to enable it to struggle on a little longer in its downward course."

A PLEASANT HIT.—The Mississippi prodigy was very happily answered in Congress, the other day, by Mr. Atherton of N. H.

Mr. Atherton said he merely rose to reply to a single remark made by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss.] The gentleman had said he would continually cry out "corruption" against this Administration; pay, he would buy a starting which should be taught to speak nothing but corruption, corruption. Mr. A. would make the reply, which was once made in the British Parliament on a similar occasion. The member of Parliament to whom he alluded said in reply to a similar remark, that gentlemen need not trouble themselves to buy a starting for that purpose. For as long as they themselves kept continually uttering the same words, with just as much reason and meaning as the starting would have in uttering them, the words would produce, no doubt, just as much effect as if the starting himself should speak them.

N. E. BOUNDARY.

From the English papers it would seem that some negotiation has taken place in relation to our Boundary question. What that negotiation is, cannot be definitely known, until its terms are officially published. From all appearances, however, the British are advancing a little towards an acknowledgement of our rights. They ought, long since, if they wished a right of passage through their provinces, to have made a proposition which would have been reciprocal in its effects, and equally beneficial to both nations. It will be time enough to discuss the proposal which rumor ascribes to them, when we are certain that it has been made. Eastern Argus.

Bomb Cannon.—The castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, which defended the harbor of Vera Cruz, was supposed to be impregnable. It was held by the Spaniards for several years after the Mexicans had revolutionized the country, and was finally taken by them only by starving out the garrison. It has now been battered to fragments by three French frigates, by the use of bomb cannon, a new invention. These bombs are not fired by mortars, but point blank by heavy cannon, and penetrate thick walls in which they explode, scattering the fragments in every direction.

Newspapers.—In Massachusetts there are fifty two federal papers, and but seventeen democratic ones. In Maine, we believe, there are eight democratic, and ten federal papers. A similar disparity exists in almost every State. The federal party, with the aid of bank patron-

age, labor hard to monopolize the press of the nation, and cut off from the people all supply of republican intelligence. The democracy should remember this, and exert themselves to foster, and encourage their own papers.—[Argus.]

#### ON FORD BEACH, N. E.

Paris, January 15, 1839.

THE LEGISLATURE. It is truly gratifying to see the spirit and determination which the members of the Legislature evince to accomplish the objects for which they are convened, with commendable despatch. Sedition has the organization been so quickly effected, or the Governor been inaugurated at an earlier day, than this year. Last year, a week or more was spent before the Governor took his seat. And when that was accomplished and the wheels of Government were not in motion they were found to be upon the wrong track, and could not proceed with that steadiness and precision which is necessary to accomplish any great good. But from appearances such will not be the case this year. The Representatives of the people have gone to work with a hearty good will, and deserve great praise for the commendable despatch, with which, thus far, they have attended to their duties. The wheels of Government move easily and smoothly along, for they are upon the right track—a track laid down by the fathers of democracy, and as long as our Legislators adhere to these principles, so long will they continue to proceed in spite of all the obstacles which may be thrown in their way by the natural enemies of their principles and of a free government.

We shall endeavor to lay before our readers a sketch of every day's proceedings, and of such debates as may be interesting, more the limits of our sheet will not allow.

The fire in Dixfield, of which we gave some account in our last, from circumstances which have since transpired, is supposed to have been set by a girl aged about 12 years, who was apprenticed to Mr. Wheeler by the Overseers of the Poor, and who has been living in his family some three or four years past. She is now in jail in this place to await her trial at the next Supreme Court.

The Montreal Herald talks exceedingly large,—"only beat the animal lot off steam." It says—

"There are volunteers enough in Canada, willing and burning to show that they can protect it independent of the large regular military force, which could devastate the interior portion of the States from one extremity to the other. If a war should unfortunately be the result of the border attacks and the faithlessness of the American Authorities, Great Britain will enter upon it with a good cause, which is one half of the battle; and must not only take but keep possession of her former rebel colonies; but republicanism from the globe, and the United States as a nation, from the map."

We guess the "critter" has forgotten the late of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, who made use of similar big talk before they got acquainted with the Yankee boys. And the battle of Plattsburg, when the "noble lords of Canada" turned their backs upon the Yankee boys and took up double quick time for home. If it has, it had better turn back a few pages in the history of the past and learn the fate of such bragadoos. "Blot out republicanism from the globe, and the United States, as a nation, from the map,"—where! John Bull can't do that thing, no how.

It is an excellent time now for people to draw their years stock of fuel from the woods, there is just about snow enough upon the ground, and doubtless it will be improved. We hope those indebted for the Democrat and who wish to "pay the Printer" in that way, will improve the present good shodding and haul him a few cords of good hard wood and bark, that he may be enabled to keep Jack Frost at bay as well as others.

CONGRESS. We do not find much in the proceedings of this body which we think would be of interest to our readers generally. We, however, extract the following from the proceedings of the House of Representatives under date of Jan. 7. We opine that it was Mr. Wise who was meant as deserving of "the thrashing."

"Mr. Wise said he was about to present a petition of a free man of color, who had been forwarded to him, and was addressed to the House of Representatives. It came from one woman and one man. He could not say whether or not they were joined together. Their names were J. S. White and Louisa Greenover of Cahoon in the State of Maine. There was a seal upon the paper also of a singular character. Stripped upon the wax was the representation of a sheaf of wheat sitting on a stump, and the inscription was 'Mr. W. the President of the United States.' Mr. W. the President of the United States, he said, as it might, the prayer of the petition was that the House would rescind its standing resolution by which all Abolition petitions were laid upon the table."

Mr. W. then moved, in substance, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to report at a resolution, receding from the resolution by which Abolition petitions are laid upon the table, and to report on the petition, and that in future all Abolition petitions, of whatever character, be not received by the House. Mr. Drogue moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but Mr. W. insisting a desire to address the House on the subject of the petition, the motion was withdrawn. The Speaker denied, however, that a debate on the resolution would be over one day under the rules. It lies over accordingly.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

There is no news of particular interest from Ireland, except that Mr. O'Connell was making a progress through the country, eating dinners and making speeches in favor of agitation. His language is more bold and explicit than ever. He talks of getting up a society of 500,000 members, all of fighting age, and at their head "petitioning" for "justice to Ireland." Speaking of the times, he said "Did we not get rid of one fourth at the last session? We will shortly be at the other three fourths."

From the Morning Chronicle of Nov. 22.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. We have heard to day, in quarters where information on such matters especially may be fully replied upon, that the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain in North America and the United States, is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is said, which will give satisfaction to the public on both sides, and be in accordance with the views of the two governments.

It is, in fact, stated that communications have for some time past been going on between Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, and our government, upon this point, and that it has been determined to appoint a commission, to

decide upon the question, the government at the same time recommending mutually for their adoption that the river St. John should form the separating line between the two countries, whereby that portion of the province of Maine which the Americans have always claimed will be ceded to us, and, as an equivalent, the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St. John equal in size to what is given up on the other side, will be made over America.

By this means Maine will possess almost an entire water boundary, and the country between Nova Scotia and Canada will be laid open to us, a point in itself of the very utmost importance, more especially at the present moment, and there can be little doubt that the railway which has often been proposed from Halifax to Quebec, but as often put off in consequence of the state of the boundary question, will soon be carried into effect by which means it is needless to say a most important and favorable change will be effected in our Canadian trade.

#### FRANCE.

On the 20th of March, 1815, 8,000,000 of francs were due to the Emperor Napoleon for his civil list, and four more for his family. The wants of the army being pressing at the time Napoleon and his brothers left the specie in the Exchequer, and took checks to the amount, which were to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the woods of the state. Subsequently to the disastrous campaign of Waterloo, Louis XVIII. issued an ordinance, four days after his arrival in Paris, declaring the check null and void, so that the 12,000,000 remained in the treasury, and are still due to the house of Napoleon and his brothers. The family of Napoleon has impeached, as illegal and unconstitutional, the ordinance in question. The Council of State will have to decide on the merits of the case, which will be presided over by the Keeper of the Seals.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and lady, (late Miss Williams) of Charleston, S. C. recently arrived at Paris. He is the son of Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, Miss Patterson. Our minister, Mr. Cass, notified to the French Government the arrival of *Mister* Bonaparte, and requested a passport for him to proceed to Paris. The request was complied with on the express stipulation that he should assume and use only his mother's name during his stay, and that that stay be for a very limited number of days. The name of Bonaparte will be a terror to the dynasty of Orleans for many years to come.

BONAPARTE PAPERS.—A large mass of letters and other documents, written by Napoleon when between the age of fifteen and twenty-one have been discovered in Corsica, containing much curious matter, and are preparing for publication.

#### RUSSIA.

An extensive revolt is said to have broken out in Georgia. Shiraz, one of the principal cities, had been sacked by the rebels, and 6000 Russians massacred, among whom were two general officers. The rebels were advancing on Tiflis, when the last accounts were sent from Erzeroun to Constantinople. The Russian Government, anticipating trouble, had despatched 15,000 men, before the insurrection broke out.

It appears that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Poland, the leaders of which had been arrested and thrown into prison at Wilna. The Emperor had ordered that the property of all participants in the plot should be immediately sequestered. The names of 15 persons are published, who have been arrested—all holding respectable positions in society.

Victoria with a French Husband.—A friend has shown us a private letter from London, which says: "The question of marriage between the Queen and the Duc de Nemours, it is said, was submitted to the Privy Council yesterday, (6th November,) at Windsor. It cannot, of course, be publicly known to any one out of the Council. A proposition to this effect has come from Louis Philippe, and it is not unlikely as he is a cunning as well as an ambitious 'cove,'—it must be brought before Parliament, and that Prince must embrace the Protestant faith before it can be entertained. The intimation of the marriage is received with much favor by the public, and is daily gaining ground."—Boston Statesman.

#### Stocks! Stocks!!

A PRIME assortment of Satin and Bombazine Stocks from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

For Colliers, Carps, & Builders. A new lot, just received.

Norway Village, January 16th, 1839. W. E. GOODNOW.

WANTED. As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FORS, for which a fair price will be paid.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ON the petition of JOHN S. SHED administrator of the estate of Stephen C. Dill of Lowell, in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and to satisfy the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a sale of a part would injure the remainder.

#### Executor's Sale.

FOR the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises at the late residence of Anna Perley in Canton in said County, on Thursday the 14th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

AMOS PERLEY,

deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate offered for sale as aforesaid consists of the homestead farm on which the said Perley resided at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as will produce said sum.

Terms.—Cash upon the delivery of a good and sufficient deed of the premises sold.

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor.

Livermore, January 4th, 1839. 351

#### Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ALONZO SYLVESTER,

late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and June next.

REUEL WASHBURN, J. Commis.

JACOB GIBBS, J. Commis.

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 352

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator of the estate of Abijah Douglass late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Towne late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

#### Richard Richardson's Sale.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD RICHARDSON,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL RICHARDSON,

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 353

#### Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

CLARK KIMBALL,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CLARK KIMBALL,



# FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We are informed by a gentleman of this city who aided in the surveys made in 1818-19, tracing the North Eastern Boundary of Maine, that there is probably some mistake in the articles which are going the rounds of our papers, the purport of which is that the commissioners appointed by Ex Governor Kent of Maine, have discovered the Boundary line itself—as marked out by the commissioners under the treaty of 1783, and all the monuments established at the time to fix the line, &c., and that "through the instrumentality of the whig Governor Kent in sending out the commission, the difficulty as to the Boundary is in a fair way of being amicably settled."

In regard to these points, the following summary has been furnished us:

The N. E. Boundary of Maine, as described in the treaty of 1783, commences at the source of the St. Croix river, which discharges into the Passamaquoddy Bay, thence due north to the Highlands, which divide the waters running into the river St. Lawrence from those emptying into the Atlantic ocean. Thence along those Highlands, &c., in a S. Westerly direction to the N. W. head of Connecticut River.

Who the Commissioners appointed by the two Governments to establish the boundary under the provisions of the treaty, entered upon the discharge of their duties in the year 1817, they were unable to find any stream emptying into Passamaquoddy Bay known by the inhabitants as the St. Croix. There being however, no doubt that one of the streams emptying into the Passamaquoddy Bay was intended, they settled on most prominent and eventually agreed that it should be considered as the true St. Croix, and in consequence placed a monument at its source. From thence they proceeded to make a distribution of the islands in the Bay, which they effected amicably, giving to Great Britain, if we remember right, the island of Grand Manan.

So far there was no difficulty. When, however, in the further progress of the business, it became necessary to trace the due north line from the monument agreed upon as the starting point at the head of the St. Croix River, it was found that at the distance of 71 miles it crossed the St. Johns, a large river of several hundred miles in length having its rise S. East of Quebec near sources of the Chaudiere and Kennebec Rivers, and discharging into the Bay of Fundy. From the St. Johns River, the line at the distance of about 100 miles from the monument, crossed the Ristigouche River, which empties into the Bay of Chaleur, and at the distance of 151 miles intersected the range of Highlands, which divide the waters running into the St. Lawrence from those emptying into the Bay of Chaleur, or in other words into the Atlantic Ocean. This point was in latitude 48deg. 91 N. about 20 Min. from the St. Lawrence River and 160 miles N. East of Quebec.

The survey of this line was conducted jointly by surveyors appointed respectively by the two Governments.

John Johnson, Esq., of Vermont, for several years Surveyor General of that State, was employed by the United States, and Colonel Bouchette of Lower Canada, and Odell of New Brunswick, by the British Government.

When the Surveyors had reached this point, they were suspended, the British Commissioners and Agent contending that the due north line ought not to have passed the St. Johns river, but that the Highlands intended in the treaty were those separating the waters of the St. Johns from those of the Penobscot and Kennebec, thus giving to New Brunswick five to seven millions of acres, equal nearly to one third of the whole state of Maine.

The American Commission protested against this, and insisted upon the highlands north of the St. Johns being taken as the boundary. Reports of disagreement were made to the two governments, and by the terms of the Treaty it became necessary to submit the boundary in dispute to the Emperor Alexander, for his decision. Before, however, the question was ready for submission, the Emperor died; and the King of the Netherlands was, by consent of parties, chosen as umpire.

A new commission was appointed to advocate the respective claims of the two countries before this monarch. Mr. Preble, of Maine, was selected on the part of our Government. The King of the Netherlands seeing, probably, on one side, the justice of our claims to the highlands north of the St. Johns, and on the other the very great importance to the British Government of the disputed territory, in affording them an inland communication between Halifax and Quebec during those seasons of the year when the St. Lawrence is frozen or its navigation hazardous, decline giving a decision, but recommended that the parties should compromise the matter, by making the St. Johns and St. Francis rivers the boundary, and giving to us a compensation for the territory lost a tract of five or six miles square, embracing the fortification at Ronse's point, on Lake Champlain.

Here the question has since rested, both governments still persisting in the justice of their respective claims. No action having been taken upon it by either party until the movement in the United States Senate last winter, which elicited the very able report upon the subject from the pen of Senator Buchanan.

The country north of the St. Johns River, and for some distance south, was at that period, when the survey of the due north line was commenced, as above stated, a complete terra incognita no surveys having previously been made, or monuments established by authority

of either the French, English or American Governments. It is therefore evident that the commission sent out by Gov. Kent could not have discovered any monument upon the highlands other than those which were set in the survey alluded to of the due north line. That they found a connected chain of highlands north of the St. Johns River, equal to, and at many points exceeding, in elevation, the isolated ranges south of that stream, there can be no doubt. These will be found very minutely described in the report of the U. S. Surveyor, Mr. Johnson, and represented fully upon the maps which he presented of his surveys. There can be no doubt that Governor Kent's commission was a work of supererogation, and that the difficulty is now as far from being amicably settled, as it was before that commission was organized by the whig nullification governor, to interfere with what legitimately belonged to the General Government to accomplish, the statements of the whig press to the contrary notwithstanding.

As it regards the conduct of the British Government in respect to this boundary, it has been quite the reverse of what would have been expected from a high minded and intelligent nation, as ready to concede the rights of others as to maintain its own. It has endeavored to maintain a claim to the disputed territory by a resort to expedients the most unworthy and derogatory to its character and standing as a nation, such as that the St. Johns and the Ristigouche are not Atlantic rivers, for the very proper reason that they empty the one into the Bay of Fundy and the other into the Bay of Chaleur.

A quarter of a century has now elapsed since the negotiation on this subject commenced, and it is high time our Government should know whether we are to be put in possession of our just rights or not. On this subject, we venture to predict that we shall be guided by those principles of justice which have ever characterized our intercourse with other nations, and which prompts us "to ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing wrong."

### GEN. JACKSON.

We publish below the correction of another base slander which has gone the rounds of the federal prints. When Mr. Swartwout's defalcation was made public, it was said, by the N. Y. Commercial, that a large portion of the money, for which he was a defaulter, "was advanced to Texas with the privacy and consent of Gen. Jackson." As soon as the charge was made known to the venerable patriot, by the editor of the Nashville Union, he wrote the following reply:

HERMITAGE, Dec. 8, 1838.

Sir: I thank you for calling my attention to the subjoined extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, a paper to which I am not a subscriber, and whose statements, therefore, might not otherwise have met my observation.

Supposing it possible that the extract in question may obtain some credence with those who may not have the means of knowing the injustice it has done me, I think it my duty to give this public contradiction to the insinuation it contains of my being privy to any advances, if there were any, made by Mr. Swartwout, the late collector of the port New York, to aid the Texans in their contest with Mexico. In all my correspondence on the subject of Texan affairs, private or public, and in all my intercourse with our citizens, no human being can find any authority for the allegation that I ever countenanced any step or proceeding inconsistent with our treaty relations to Mexico, or with the peaceful character of our Republic.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

BRITISH POLICY.—Those who wish to introduce into this country, the involved financial system of great Britain, are always pointing to that nation as an example of wealth, and prosperity. But is she so? Let a single fact answer. The inhabitants of the three kingdoms amount to twenty four millions, three hundred and six thousand, seven hundred and nineteen. Of these, a careful analysis shows that all, excepting two hundred and seventy thousand, two hundred and four individuals, are compelled to unremitting and constant labor, for their mere subsistence. Thus it is that the multitude drudge in unceasing servitude to maintain in splendor, a few unproductive consumers; composed of the nobility, the capitalists and the bankers! In that which constitutes the true glory of a nation—the happiness of the great mass of the community—Great Britain furnishes no example which America should follow.—Eastern Argus.

### NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF CORPORATIONS.

"A company," said he, "places great advantages in the hands of a few individuals, who may attend very well to their own interests, while they neglect those of the mass. Thus, every company soon degenerates into an oligarchy. It is always the friend of power to which it is ready to lend their assistance. In this point of view companies were exclusively suited to old times and old systems. Free trade, on the contrary, is favorable to the interests of all classes; it excites the imagination and arouses the activity of a people. It is identical with equality, and naturally leads to independence. In this respect it is most in unison with our modern system. After the treaty of Amiens," said Napoleon, "I had the grand question thoroughly discussed before me, and at great length; I heard both statesmen and commercial men, and my final opinion was in favor of free trade and against companies."

## New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings, or sentiments, so that, a vitiated, unhealthy, and every kind of errors in the system, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandereth.

### TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

- 1st.—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.
- 2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.
- 3d.—This fluid giving circulating fluid is the BLOOD.
- 4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pints of blood.
- 5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart towards the extremities.
- 6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, there are all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.
- 7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz: decomposition and reorganization.
- 8th.—Reorganization is effected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, the restoring decayed parts.
- 9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become detached from the decomposed parts.
- 10th.—The mere fluid of these decomposed parts is taken from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; and the solid humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.
- 11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.
- 12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles would accumulate, must either be retained in the blood, or solid down somewhere within the body.
- 13th.—The particular kind of disease, which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may be lodged.
- 14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membrane and muscles, rheumatism, &c.
- 15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modifications of one effect resulting from one cause.
- 16th.—The cause is THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
- 17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and you effect a cure of every disease, except by the use of a vegetable purifier.
- 18th.—This vegetable purifier must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.
- 19th.—The great physician known to possess these properties, is Dr. Brandereth's Universal Vegetable Pills.
- 20th.—These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr. William Brandereth, who father to Dr. Benjamin Brandereth, the present proprietor, in spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by perspiration all humors from the system, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting laboriously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.
- 21st.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr. Brandereth has fully attained his philanthropic object.
- 22nd.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years; therefore, all who have ever published PRETENDED Vegetables, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.
- 23rd.—The BRANDERETH PILLS possess the most inveterate RIVALS power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.
- 24th.—Said Pills can never be obtained GENUINE at any drug store either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be basely engaging in COUNTERFEITING them; those wanting the GENUINE, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.
- 25th.—THE BRANDERETH PILLS OFFICE IS 191 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons desiring the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Forgery. NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE. Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m2.

To Simon W. Gregg, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

YOU are hereby requested to issue your warrant to some one of the petitioners below subscribed to call a meeting of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, divided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, to meet at the town hall in said town, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, viz:

- 1st. To choose a Moderator.
  - 2d. To choose a Clerk and a Treasurer, and any officers or Committees that may be deemed expedient.
  - 3d. To see in what manner the undivided and common lands shall be disposed of.
  - 4th. To determine in what manner future meetings shall be called.
  - 5th. To raise any sum of money for the benefit of the proprietors that may be thought necessary.
- SAMUEL POOL, SYLVANUS POOL, BEN POOL, MOSES MERRILL.

Dec. 29, 1838.

OXFORD, ss: To Samuel Pool one of the petitioners above named.

PURSUANT to the foregoing warrant to me directed, you are hereby required to notify the proprietors above named to meet at the time and place for the purposes above specified.

SIMON W. GREGG, Justice of the Peace.

GEOFFREY EMERY, Attorney at Law, Waterford, Me.

## Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have given to GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, Jr., his true name, hereby relinquishing all claim to his services, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit, the proceeds of all his labor.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, Bethel, November 22, 1838. 3m2.

OXFORD, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Court House in Waterford, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which WALES JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives, being the same premises which Charles Billings mortgaged to Laura McWain for the payment of a note dated Feb. 1, 1835, for \$24.54, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of \$20, on account of said debt bearing date March 10, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 43, page 412, to which reference is had. Said Billings having conveyed said Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same has been attached on the original writ as the property of said Jordan.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff. Waterford Dec. 10, 1838. 1-3w18

NOTICE! The subscriber would once more remind those indebted to him, whose notes or accounts have been one year standing, that they MUST be settled, IMMEDIATELY!!

FRANCIS BENIS, Oct. 1, 1838. 47

## Farm for Sale.

TO be sold at public Auction on the twenty-fifth day of Dec. next, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, the Farm situated in Paris, now owned and occupied by the subscriber, formerly owned by Jacob Bisco, Esq. and known as the Bisco Farm, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of land of the best quality, with a two story dwelling house, a barn 50 by 40 feet and out buildings, all in good repair—an orchard containing the best kind of grubbed fruit, together with a variety of pear trees of the best kind. Said farm is well fenced with good stone wall, and is allowed to be one of the best farms in the County of Oxford.

Terms easy and made known at the time and place of sale. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber or the premises.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT, 1st

Paris, Oct. 26, 1838.

Commissioners' Notice. The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, next, are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling-house of John Prince, in said County, on the last Saturday of December, and third day of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M., except on said days.

JOHN PRINCE, JOSEPH BLOSSOM, Commissioners. 10

Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c. THE subscriber has a large assortment of fine watches, and other articles, and is prepared to repair and clean them, and to purchase old watches, and other articles, and to sell them at a low price.

Watch Repairing. He has also a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few gold WATCHES, Watch Furniture, Silver and Plated TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, &c. &c. He invites his customers to call and examine for themselves.

CASH paid for old SILVER and GOLD. SIMEON WALTON. Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1838.

A Market for CASH! JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICAL BOOKS, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS, which will be sold for CASH, or short approved credit.

---At Cost--- WILL be sold a good assortment of Miscellaneous Works, to close a consignment.

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at bargain, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES, Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Green Cash mouths, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS. Boston Academy's Collection. National Church Harmony and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools.

W. E. GOODNOW, Norwich Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

Sheriff's Sale. OXFORD, ss: December 8th, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the inn of Elijah Walker in Mexico, in said County, on Thursday the 24th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradley has in and to said farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradley conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradley had in said farm on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ—Also, all the right in equity of redemption which John Reed has in and to Lots numbered eleven and twelve in the tenth Range of lots in Roxbury in said County, and Lot numbered thirteen in the twelfth Range of lots in said Roxbury, containing three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Reed conveyed to said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Reed had in said premises on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

J. B. MERROW, Deft. Sh'ff.

OXFORD, ss: December 10th, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield in said County, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which William Bradley has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradley conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradley had in said farm on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ—Also, all the right in equity of redemption which John Reed has in and to Lots numbered eleven and twelve in the tenth Range of lots in Roxbury in said County, and Lot numbered thirteen in the twelfth Range of lots in said Roxbury, containing three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Reed conveyed to said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Reed had in said premises on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

J. B. MERROW, Deft. Sh'ff.

OXFORD, ss: SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 22nd day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Charles A. Knapp & Co. in Roxbury in said County of Oxford, all the right which Joseph Sturtevant of said County has in and to said premises on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

J. B. MERROW, Deft. Sh'ff.

OXFORD, ss: SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Shaw & Shaw in Paris-Hill, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1839, at one o'clock P. M. all the right which JACOB JACKSON has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives, being the same premises which Jacob Jackson mortgaged to Abner Andrews by deed dated Nov. 24, 1831—recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 30, p. 222; mortgaged also by said Jackson to Timothy J. Carter by deed dated August 12th, 1837, recorded in said Registry, Vol. 53, p. 32, to which deeds, reference is hereby had for a more particular description of the premises. Also taken and will be sold as aforesaid, all the right which said Jackson has in equity to redeem the premises on Paris-Hill, which are particularly described in his deed of mortgage to Abner Andrews, dated Feb. 20, 1834, and recorded in said Registry, Vol. 42, p. 32, to which reference is hereby had.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deputy Sheriff. Paris, Dec. 10, 1838. 3w18

PUBLIC NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Josiah and Robert Maybury conveyed to me the subscriber by mortgage deed, April 26, 1838, two parcels of land situated in Waterford, for a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the Oxford County Records, book 54, page 267, and, whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, I, the subscriber, claim to foreclose the above mortgage, agreeably to an Act additional to an Act respecting Mortgages and the right of equity of redemption, approved March 20, 1838.

ALGERSON S. HOWE, Bridgton, Nov. 15, 1838. 3w14

## Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of

ABRAHAM DOUGLASS,

late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased. Said Estate consists of the homestead of said deceased in said Dixfield, excepting what is set off to the widow as dower, being about forty-five acres. Also the deceased's interest in the Saw Mill owned with the subscriber on said Dixfield, and also the reversion of the widow's right of dower in said homestead. Said sale at Park Randall's House in said Dixfield.

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator. Dixfield, Jan'y 1, 1839. 3w21

JOHN GOODENOW, Attorney at Law,

ANDOVER, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in said town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the collector for the year 1837.

	No. acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown East part,	10	60	29 22
do do	11	100	43 39
do do	12	100	43 39
do do	13	100	43 39
do do	14	100	43 39
do do	15	100	43 39
do do	16	100	43 39
do do	17	100	43 39
do do	18	100	43 39
do do	19	100	43 39
do do	20	100	43 39
do do	21	100	43 39
do do	22	100	43 39
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do do	76	100	43 39
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do do	78	100	43 39
do do	79	100	43 39
do do	80	100	43 39
do do	81	100	43 39
do do	82	100	